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tage to fereign countries added. THE SUR, New York City.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for out to have rejected articles returned, they mus in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

What Is the Matter with Such a Mind? This question was asked yesterday by

the New York Timea: "If the gold standard already exists to this conn there be any harm in saying so in a couple of lines in the statute book?"

Of course there would be no harm in Act of Congress of February 12, 1873, in these plain and decisive words: "That the gold coins of the United States shall be a dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and one-eighth grains, shall be the unit of value," the Act then proceeding to enumerate the other gold coins. The same statute shuts out the free coinage

It was this act, the "Crime of 1873," which made the issue in 1896, when the Democratic platform at Chicago contained this declaration:

"We declare that the Act of 1878, demonstiring silver without the knowledge or approval of the can people, has resulted in the appreciation of

The New York Times proceeds to say: "Establish the single gold standard by statute and the silver issue would be killed dead. The Republican managers do not want it killed dead. Ther want to keep it alive because it is surely good for one

Why was there a silver issue in 1896 and why is it alive now? Is it not because of the Act of 1878 and that statute alone?

That law still remains on the statute book unrepealed and unamended, and it is it which makes the silver issue. So long as it is on the statute book the issue remains, for the Act of 1873 may be expunged from the statute book by the will of the people. That only is what keeps the silver issue alive; it is alive because, in the words of the Chicago platform, the Act of 1878 demonetized silver.

How, then, could any re-enactment of the gold standard "kill dead" the silver issue, as the Times says? The mere proposition of such superfluous legislation would rather give new vitality to the silver issue, for the Democratic party, according to its latest deliverance, is opposed uncompromisingly to the single gold standard. Surely, no power in Republican legislation could change that opposition. It is the very question over which the Democratic party is fighting.

Whether "the Republican managers" want or do not want the silver issue "killed dead," they are powerless in the premises; they can neither kill it nor keep it alive by anything they can do in Congress. The "silver issue" is here and it has been here actively since 1896. It cannot be "killed dead" except by the abandonment of it by the Democratic party and the positive acceptance of the existing gold standard, or by the defeat of that party in 1960. If there is anything in law, reason or politics more obvious than this we have not discovered it, yet, : seems, there are some minds incapable of seeing or unwilling to see a fact which stares them in the face.

Past and Future in the Philippines.

The vigorous preparations made to carry construed as a reflection on past operations there, or lead us to injustice regarding what has already been accomplished.

Until Aguinal Do began hostilities against us, last February, we were not justified in assuming that he would be guilty of that folly. Our troops were obliged to wait on his attitude and on the action of the Senate, which was considering the treaty of peace. We had in Luzon a large part of our available forces, yet not half as many as we have now found to be necessary for Gen. OTIS. More than a month passed before Congress could make up its mind as to the form which army organization should take for carrying on operations against the distant insurgents.

Meanwhile our troops, regulars and volunteers, had been driving the enemy before them at every point. The topography of Luzon was only imperfectly known and miserable roads and the overflowed rice fields were very great obstacles. In general it was obvious that the Dagupar railroad must be our line of operations and along that we proceeded, day after day, and week after week, invariably successful, yet forced to slow progress by the quagmires and jungles. We held, however, everything we took, forced the insurgents out of their capital, and now have the railroad as far north as Angeles.

South of Manila our operations were no less uniformly and brilliantly successful. The region between Laguna de Bay and the sea was swept by our forces and point after point on the lake was at least temporarily wrested from the enemy. But in gaining these victories the avadiable campaigning season was fast running away, and the rains came before our work could be completed.

When Prussia in 1866 fell upon Saxony, South Germany and Austria, she finished a tremendous war in six weeks at Sadowa. That was because of her preparations, the nature of the country and the nature of the combatants, both sides being eager for decisive battle. But this is not the usual experience in the petty conflicts with the natives of the tropics. They avoid decisive battle, unless it is in their favor, keep open their lines of retreat and take all advantage of the difficulties of campaigning. A remote observer, the London Daily Mail, once said, referring to our hostilities with the Filipinos, that "the experience of France in Madagascar and our own experisnce in pacifying Burmah, recall to our minds the fact, which has been forgotten an the Continent, that this kind of war is always a tedious and protracted one." We might add to these illustrations the experience of the Datch in Sumatra and also the fact that the successful campaign of Gen. KITCHENER in the Soudan was preceded by operations not so successful.

Whatever the result of our coming operations, we must not forget the labors, secrifices and triumphs of the past campaign in kozon. It has been characterized?

of both regulars and volunteers, but by invariable wetory, the enemy being nowhere able to make a stand against it. There is little, if anything, to be ashamed of in its tactical conduct, repeated instances having occurred of careful and creditable plans to surround the enemy, which were baffled only by his extreme wariness or by the terrible condition of the roads, which foiled all schedules of marching.

We shall begin the new campaign not only with a far more numerous force, but with experience to aid us.

Going It Alone. In the last Presidential election BRYAN carried twenty-one States, and received electoral votes in twenty-three of the forty five. Of the twenty-one States which he carried, twelve were such reliably and unleviatingly Democratic strongholds as South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas. Nine, a considerable number for a defeated candidate to draw from the column of the adversaries of his party, were formerly Republican States in the far West or Northwest, "mining States" chiefly, saying so, and accordingly it was said in the in which Silverites or Populists were very numerous. The electoral votes of these States, won at the sacrifice of all hopes of political success in the East, were secured by the tripartite fusion which has peen recently effected in Nebraska, a fusion between the Populists, the Democrats and the shadowy "Silver Republicans, " so-called.

> One of the States, and indeed the mos important of the States, carried by BRYAN in 1896 was Missouri, almost uniformly Democratic in National and State elections t had not been carried by the Republicans for thirty years in a political fight. In Missouri, BRYAN, though successful, polled less than 54 per cent. of the vote cast. It is for this reason probably that former Governor STONE, the present acting chief of the Democratic National Committee, and Missouri's representative upon that committee, has been accepted generally as the representative of the plan of "going it alone" in 1900 by disregarding all entangling outside endorse nents and alliances with either Populists or Silver Republicans, the Demograts nominating their own candidates on their own platform as heretofore without consideration of Populists or Sliverites or concession to them. Missouri is one of the States in which the Populists never have been numerous. The Democratic lead in it was rather diminished than promoted by the alliance with them. The Populists are in many ses former Prohibitionists and the Silver Republicans, so-called, are in all cases sup porters of the principle of protection to American products and to American labor in the arrangement of tariff duties. The tripartite alliance, therefore, has its disadvantages and embarrassments, especially for those Democrats of the South who would prefer the return of the party to its

imposed upon them three years ago. As shown in the proceedings at Tuesday's Nebraska convention, which nominated former Governor Hollcomb for Judge of the Supreme Court, Candidate BRYAN is not a supporter of the plan of "going it alone." He 1: a political alliance man, decidedly, and not without good reason. In Nebraska, in 1895, the year preceding the Presidential election, there were four tickets in the field, namely, the Republican ticket, the Populist ticket, the Democratic ticket and a Free Silver ticket. The Repubcket was successful, though it polled

former declarations of principle, and who

give little support to the plan of campaign

43 per cent, of the total vote. It through the division of its opponents. v. united in 1806 and were successful through fusion, as they were again in 1897 and in 1898. Without fusion among its ononents, there can be little doubt that Nebraska would have been carried by the Republican party in each of these elections. Colorado, which has a Democratic State BRYAN three years age through fusion. Colorado had previously been Republican. It came over to the Democratic column in the Bryan year only through the defection of Senator TELLER and his Silver Re-

publican followers. Idaho, which was carried by BRYAN overwhelmingly in 1896, is not a Democratic State, or was not such previous to the contest of 1896. In the State election of 1894, the Republican vote in the State was 10,200, the Democratic vote 7,800 and the Populist vote 7,100. With its opponents divided, the Republican party carried Idaho; with the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united, it went for BRYAN.

Still another Western State carried for BRYAN is Nevada, which in the State election of 1894 for Governor gave the Silver Repub lican nominee 5,200 votes, the regular Re much had to be learned by experience. The publican nominee 3,800, the Populist nomince 700, and the Democratic candidate only 678 votes. In 1896, through fusion, BRYAN carried Nevada.

> Montana, in the Congress election of 1894, had 23,000 votes for the Republican candidate, 15,200 for the Populist, and 10,000 for the Democratic candidate, the Republican nominee having only a plurality. Two years later, by fusion, the State was carried against McKINLEY.

Many of the old Prohibitionists and Greenbackers who constitute in such States as Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa the Populist party, so-called, have little real sympathy with the Democrats. It may be remembered by some statesmen that in Kansas, the headquarters of Populist PEPPER, a Sunflower State pioneer ran for Governor last year on the Prohibitionist ticket. The Republicans carried the State

by a substantial majority. The case of New York at last year's ele tion is pointed out by some of the advo cates of what is called "Governor Stone" plan of going it alone" as an illustration of the advantages of such a course. It is asserted that without any pretence of "alliance" the Democratic candidates polled a substantial, if inadequate, portion of the State's vote, and a larger total than had been cast for BRYAN in the Presidential election preceding. This result, however, was not reached by any rejection of Silverite or Populist liance. It was attained through an agreement whereby, as a concession to the Populists, the Democrats at Syracuse suppressed their views on the questions of finance, assenting to a compromise by which that issue would not be revived for discussion until the Presidential election. This result was, further, made possible by the agreement that in the event of Democratic success the Senator chosen by the Legislature for a six years' term would be one whose loyalty to the cause of silver had already been proved by an affirmative vote

in fawor of it in the last Congress.

not only by excellent conduct on the part | cal alliance of which the continuous candidacy of BRYAN is a feature, has many embarrassments; but the inevitable conse quences of that alliance, formally made in 1896 and since ratified in every State of the country by various concessions-of platform in some, of nominations in others, of tacit silence in a few, but of ac quiescence in all-cannot be evaded by turning back on the Populists now. Those Demograts of conviction and consist ency who left the party and repudiated its candidate and platform in 1896, will not return to it because of any new-found professions of hostility to Populists or, rather, to such Populists as have not already been absorbed into the Democratic party to become the controlling force in its affairs. And from the point of view of political advantage, it does not appear how Democratic prospects for success in 1900 could be promoted by the method proposed by the Bourbons. BRYAN was the minority candidate in 1896, and the party which supported him is the minority party in the United States to-day. Weak armies do not repel recruits and minority organizations do not in election years refuse such aid in votes as they are able to get.

What was seen in Omaha at the beginning of this week, a joint meeting of three separate party conventions for the nomination of a ticket to oppose the Republican ticket, is likely to be witnessed in a broaderfield and on a larger scale, less than a year hence.

Fake Tornado Pictures.

It requires self-possession and sometime foolhardiness to stand up before the business end of an advancing tornado and take a snap shot at it. The thing has been done, but not often. Genuine photographic negatives of a full-fledged tornado are a scarce product. Of course, the resources of yellow journalism are equal to any emergency, and a picture of the characteristic funnel cloud, "from a photograph," is mustered into service whenever required. One of these pictures, printed two months ago, shows the terror of the skies kicking up the dust and scaring the inhabitants in the hamlet of Waynoka, Oklahoma. As usual, the picture was "from a photograph," and the object, thus caught on the fly, certainly looked victous and energetic.

It was over a year ago that Waynoka re ceived this visitation and the achievement of the courageous photographer was too tardily spread before the public. More promptness was shown in publishing a pleture of the tornado that brought death to so many homes in Kirksville, Mo., on April 27 last. A comparison of these two alleged photographs reveals a curious phenomenon.

One shows what purports to be the vil lage of Waynoka and the plain around it, while the other gives a view of a road edged by osage hedges such as are seen in Missouri. The surroundings are different, but the funnel clouds are identical in aspect. They have exactly the same form, the same scollops around their edges, the same light patches in the black area and the same clouds in the sky around the funnel. The same tornado apparently visited Missouri nearly a year after its appearance in Oklahoma, having suffered not the slightest wear and tear in the interval.

The Monthly Weather Review publishes the two photographs in its latest issue with a plausible explanation of them. It says the tornado funnel has every appearance of having been drawn in india ink on glass and then imposed by printing upon the differing landscape negatives. However that may be, it is certain that in neither case is the picture a photograph from nature of a genuine cloud funnel.

The public is somewhat accustomed to fine photographs of the moon taken at midday when the sun is slightly obscured by clouds; and in other ways the art that DAGUERRE originated has been used with intent to deceive. The next tornado calamity will probably call out another on the next campaign in Luzon must not be administration, was another of the States edition of the same old picture unless the in which the electoral vote was secured by artist and his india ink bottle are blown away by the indignant evclone.

The Albatross Expedition

Two of the three vessels in the service of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries are steamers and one of them, the Albatross, is recognized by oceanographers as the best equipped vessel affoat for deep-sea research. She cost nearly \$200,000, has twin screws and can steam over 4,500 miles with one coaling. Her appliances for marine research are the best devised and her effectiveness in this field has been demonstrated in Atlantic as well as Alaskan and other western Pacific waters. There is reason to expect valuable scientific results from the 20,000-mile oruse over the Pacific upon which she is now starting.

The scientific staff of eight men headed by Prof. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ Will not confine their attention wholly to deep-sea, coralreef and other marine studies. The opportunity will be improved to obtain for the National Museum specimens of the fauna of the islands visited. Mr. A. B. ALEX-ANDER, the fishery expert, will study aboriginal fishing methods and collect specimens of the appliances used. Long ago the Wilkes exploring expedition brought to the Smithsonian Institution a large number of ethnological specimens from the Pacific islands, but in those days the collection was poorly cared for and rendered partly useless by the loss of labels and explanatory notes. The Albatross carries photographs and descriptions of this material, and the effort will be made to learn something more about it and to collect further ethnological specimens from many islands where civilization is now supplanting the native customs and arts.

The main object, of course, is marine investigation, and this field offers abundant opportunity for original research. Almost nothing, for example, is now known of any phase of the sea-bottom on the line, 8,500 miles long, between San Francisco and Tahiti. Dredging and soundings will be carried on throughout this journey. The scores of islands owned by France in the South seas, known as the Paumotu group, and their waters are in a scientific sens almost wholly unknown, and about two months will be spent in this great archipelago. The same may be said of the Tonga and Marshall groups, where about two months will be devoted to exploration Deep-sea dredging, trawling for sea fauna and soundings will be the leading features of the whole work.

In view of the remarkable depths discovered in the Pacific within the past three years the Albatross has been equipped with a wire dredge rope 36,000 feet long; a special drum had to be made to accommodate it. The largest beam trawl yet made has been provided with a view to catching larger animals than have hitherto been cap-tured by similar apparatus. The middle dopthe of the sea will be studied in the

cope of throwing light upon the dispute question whether they are practically devoid of life; and atolls and other coral reefs, inshore dredging, and trawling for fauna in the moderately deep waters of Japan, will also receive special attention while the deep-sea tow-net and dredge will be in use clear across the Pacific.

Oceanographers of all lands are much interested in this cruise which will terminate at Yokohama in April next, after which the Albatross will go to Alaska to resume the examination of the salmon streams there.

There Is a Parallel.

Concerning the McKinley Administration in the year 1899, the New York Evening Post remarks:

"Hardly any Administration in our history has been subjected to such a fire of complaint, remonstrance, and reproof. Nor has the attack been confined to the opposition press or to leaders of the party no longer in control of the Government. It has appeared again and again in infinential party organ and in addresses and interviews by Republican

Read the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by HAY and NICOLAY, and you will find that he endured an even sharper fire of criticism from quarters similar and for similar reasons: because he was going too fast, because he was going too slow, because he kept his ear to the ground to catch the rumble of popular sentiment instead of having a policy of his own, and all the rest.

The Times professes to find a discrepancy between the views of the Tribune and our own because on one point we gite the act of 1873. and on another The Tribune cites the act of 1890. The two acts mutually support each other, and either one is sufficient to show that the gold standard cannot be any more firmly established by legislation than it is now. Th Times then asks: " If the thing is a fact, why is here any doubt about it in the public mind? We answer, it is because fool editors and fool colliticians insist on asserting, in the face of demonstration, that it is not a fact, and thus solude their readers and their hearers.

A correspondent, intelligent enough write English, asks us to tell him:

tion in the form of banking and other laws. "1. When an increase in the volume of basic mone whether it was of silver or gold, or both) eve rorked harm to commerce or prosperity? "2. Did we ever experience any depression in bust

sess except when the volume of basic money was "3. Did we ever have prosperity except when we had an increased volume of money?

"4. How is it possible to bring about depression by remonetizing silver and thus increasing the volume "5. Has any writer or speaker of renown written or

explained how it was possible to have bad nimes by increasing the volume of basic money? If there is any such, who is he?" Our correspondent here assumes that the

ddition of silver, without limit, to the volume of basic money would leave gold still a constitent of that money. This would be the case only if sliver were to be coined at its bullion The unlimited coinage of it at the artificial ratio of 16 to 1, or at any other ratio ess than the commercial ratio, would drive gold out of use as money, and leave the field ntirely to silver. Since, too, the change could not be effected without notice in adrance, the prospect of it would immediately lend creditors to collect their debts, while they could yet enforce their payment in gold, and thus a panie would be created. Prosperity and depression are due to so many causes, of which an increase or decrease of the volume of basic money is only one, that our correct pondent's inquiries on the subject are inept.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

In What It Consists and the Danger of Its Degradation and Destruction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE I am glad o see indications in the letters you publish from printers that so many of them recognize and resent the degradation of character and sacrifice of self-respect which are natural onsequences of repressive tyranny in the labor unions. These associations, in bringing together the workers in a trade for their common benefit, might serve a wholly useful pur cose by affording an opportunity for the display and exercise of one of the noblest qualities of humanity-the spirit of brotherhood-but actually they seem to be conducted in a way to stille that admirable sentiment and pervert to uses of oppression and make it a means of hampering individual ability and smothering all laudable ambition for excellence Nothing can be more degrading to character

than the lessening in a man of his sense of ob!! gation to do the best of which he is capable. Such obedience to duty is essential to his seifrespect. Without it he is unworthy to cumber the earth. Let me give two illustrations of what I mean by obedience to duty. They are striking examples of true dignity of character and are worthy of the admiration of all men, On a public work in this neighborhoo master mechanic, a mason, was employed In certain constructions. Of these, he was able with diligence to complete three in a week, being a skillful mechanic, and he was held in much esteem by the superintendent of the public work because of his expertness, thoroughness and fidelity. One day this mason came to that officer to anaounce that he was about to throw up his job. When the officer expressed regret at his departure and asked if it was due to any fault he found with his wages or his treatment he mason answered that there was none, that he was entirely satisfied with his wages and his work, but that the delegate of the union to which he belonged had notified him that he was rendering too much service in making three of the constructions a week and must re duce the number to two

"I cannot do that." he said. "I am so made that I can't help doing the best I know how. But these fellows can bother me and I won't stand it. I can pick up jobs in repairing and the like about my neighborhood, in which the union eannot interfere, and I am going to turn my

hand to them and get some liberty." The other example is of a scientific instrument maker, well-known to professors of branch of science for which he makes appliances-a hard-working, dexterous conscientious mechanic. One day he brought to a distinguished professor in the specialty, a complicated instrument which he had constructed on an order from a great university, asking for eriticism on it. The professor tested the appliance carefully and reported that is worked well, was completely satisfactory and would be sure to be approved by the university. "But I am not myself exactly satisfied with it." said he mechania, "There are certain things

the mechania. "There are certain things about it, now that it is done, which I feel sure I could improve," and he suggested some of them to the professor. "Ferhaps they might make it a little better," asswered the professor." but it is good enough as it is: it does not need to be any better, and the university will be satisfied with it. Let it alone; you have done a first-rate job and you are sure of your pay from the appropriation made by the university, and you will get no more for tinkering over it any longer. I would be glad to have it myself as it is.

The mechanic looked critically at the machine for a tew moments and then said persistently. "But, professor, I can see how I can improve it," and he took it away and the improvements, coeting much delicate labor, were made when it was delivered to the university. He got no more for the machine; its price had been fixed in the order, but he satisfied his self-respect. These, my brothers, was an artist, a hero, whose sense of duty to himself could not be bought. Michael Angele did not delivery the artistic spirit that ennobles human ature. Take off your hat to that man! Ruch as he cannot be paid in money for their work; it is above and beyond such recompense; his reward comes from the satisfied dignity of his own ideal.

Now, that spirit cannot be quenched in men own ideal.

Now that spirit cannot be quenched in men without deplorable loss and degradation for society. It is the true spirit for the mechanicate at the artistic spirit. It is not work for paymerely, but to produce the best work possible to the worker. Oruse it sut, and human nature is test poor ladeed.

New York, Aug. 24.

"BANK UNURPATION."

for their own profit.

or liquid.

All proposed changes in our banking system

The proposition to give the right of note issue

the country, is fraught with danger to the

subject. Note issues by a few large banks.

with many branches, squeezing the life out of

all local banks and creating a money aristoc-

racy, would be foreign to our institutions and

These are forms of "bank usurpation" whiel

can never be tolerated in a free country.

and they justly encounter the opposition of THE SUS. But the question still re-

mains to be discussed whether or no bank not

community. Are there not modes of bank note

issues whose first object is the protection o

business from panie and disaster or its facili

tation in times of special activity, and whose

secondary object is the profit to the banks?

Such modes would not be "usurpation," but

the assumption by or the Imposition on the

law requires banks to keep on hand as a re-

serve. That is, it may occasionally happen

that a bank which has conformed to the re-

quirements of the law is left unprotested and

has the disagreeable alternative presented to

it of going into the hands of a receiver of

foreing liquidations on its customers, thereby

creating a panic with its untold sufferings. To

meet this domestic demand some experienced

writers and bankers advocate giving to one

Federal clearing house in each State the power

possessed by the Government banks of Eu

rope, of issuing to their bank members currency

secured by pledge of banking assets with am

ple margin, such currency to be received at

par by all banks for all dues to them. This is

proposed, not for the profit there is in it to the

banks, but for the security and benefit which

would flow therefrom to the people. Some

banks might object to this plan, and the ans

wer to them is that it is not just to the busi-

ness community to expose them to the danger

of forced liquidation because no other way of

The writers of the article on "Bank Usurpa-

tion" in your leaue of the 16th ines, and of the

money article of the 14th inst. offer as a solu-

tion of the currency question that required

elasticity may be had in crises such as above

described by allowing people to deposit gold with the U. S. Treasury and get an equal

mount of currency to supply their wants

The difficulty with the operation of this plan is

that in such circumstances the gold and other

legal tender money has vanished because it is

all owed five times over and the creditors have

called for it. That is the cause of the trouble.

This "true scientifie" scheme cannot there-

fore be put in operation at its first step, be-

cause it requires the deposit of gold, and there

Must we go on forever with alternations

fail when applied to the banking question?

own profit, but for the benefit of the nation.

patriotism. It only remains for Congress to

devise a plan to protect the country from mone-

tary disorders, and the cordial co-operation of

the banks may be relied on, in the future as in

the past, to help carry it out, whatever may be

Mr. Gilman confounds legal tender money

with currency, and a scarcity of currency

caused by a demand for it in effecting ex-changes with a contraction of bank credits

which leads to a panic. A panic is never

caused by a scarcity of currency, and it cannot

be cured by increasing the volume of currency.

It is caused by an impairment of men's confi-

dence in one another's solvency, and comes to

an end as soon as that confidence is restored.

It is not true that in times of panie, "there is

no gold to deposit." If it is lacking in one

sountry it can be found in another, and can be

brought where it is wanted, as it was

brought from Europe to this ocustry in 1893.

to long as men will indulge in speculations be-

youd their means, we must "go on forever,

with alternations of confidence and panic,

with bank currency will prevent it. The best

the catastrephes, and that is accomplished, as

we have seen many times, by the action of the

banks among themselves, under existing con-

gress can no more "protect the country from

monetary disorders" than it can protect it from

FORWARD OR RETREAT?

Senator Plats of Connections on the Na-

tion's Duty and Future.

From the Independent.

the great civilizing powers of the earth.

I agree with Senator Frye, who has said in

One of two things we must do, retreat or go

known what it was to permanently retreat: i

we have advanced, it has been to the great and

treat now, we shall advance, and in years to

ation, in the estimation of our countrymen

As to Military Occupation.

From the Chicago Tribune.

have counselled retrogression.

floods, drouths, tornadoes or forest fires.

prosperity and disaster," and no tinkering

that can be done is to mitigate the severity

ditions, without the issue of currency.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1809.

supporting the banks is provided by law ex

sept their destruction.

is no gold to deposit.

o thousands of banks, big and little, all over

should be judged by this criterion.

compatible with the public good.

Printers and Others on Sig Six's Relations Bank Note Issue a Public Duty, Not a Busto Honest Labor. iness for Profit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In his speech before the Senate on the 18th of March. 1834. Daniel Webster said: "Banks are made myself an employing printer. I read the article in The Sux relative to "Big Six" with great for the borrowers. They are made for the interest. There are advantages to be had in good of the many and not for the good of the union, but these are missed by the printers few." Exactly the opposite of this opinion of To lord it over the proprietors of the daily papers, is the end they seek. I am glad THE our great statesman seems to be held by many Bus has broken the chains. It seems incrediwho act as if banks were created by the Government and received their privileges and ble that the other papers will allow the insoowers solely for the purpose of making money lence and tyranny THE SUN exposes so graphically. For insolent oppression similar to this for their stockholders. The true destrine which he Colonies went into a long and costly war should govern all legislation in reference to banks is that stated by Webster, that they are with Great Britain a hundred years ago. ormed to promote the business interests o the country and not exclusively or primarily

TYBANNY AND MANHOOD,

That the Tribune, Times, Herald, &c., should allow themselves to be ruled by "Big Six" is a liegrace to our city and country. In conversation with a non-union man lately he said: " The Typographical Union is just like Tammany; belonged to it once, but found it was run by a ot of fellows that wanted office or notoriety. and so I got out." In my experience, while the ranks of the

entire nation, and that consideration alone should shut off any further discussion of the Typographical Union do contain most of the competent men for daily paper work, I have found plenty of skillful non-union printers who keep out because they will not be tyrannized over by loud-mouthed demagogues. When other papers follow the truly patriotic course of THESUN. "Big Six " will no longer be big: three-fourths of its membership is due o the fact that the newspapers are run as union offices.

THE SUN has but done its duty. What unions issues in some form may not be a benefit to the will do to gain their ends is seen in Cleveland. They have dealt a blow to the prosperity of that city it will not get over in a quarter of a There are good men in the Type graphical Union, but they are put down and ruled by the violent and loud-mouthed ones. NEW YORK, Aug. 24. A. M. K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The enbanks of a public duty. Let us consider that aspect of the question closed little circular inviting me to boycott THE By the credit system which has now been in Bun was laid on my knee last evening as I was returning to my Brooklyn home by elevated operation for over 200 years, banks and all railroad. Every passenger either received a persons engaged in trade and commerce, transcopy or had one offered to him.

I read it, and as a result I determined to beact their business, not by barter, but by main taining on hand in cash only a sufficient percentage of their debts to keep the whole alive

gin buying THE SUN, morning and evening, as ong as this boyeott shall continue. As a rule, The amount of credits and debits created b I have time to read only one morning paper. My regular paper has not been THE SUN. the credit system is five or six times the amount If a man wishes to throw up his job, that is his privilege,—that is his "right." If another of the cash reserve. This method of doing business is authorized by appropriate legislaman wishes to assume that abandoned job. Occasional junctures will happen, caused by that is his privilege; -that is his "right." Each unusual catastrophes, when much more curshould be protected in his right. I shall henceforth regularly buy THE SUN till the insane, unrency is wanted by the community than the

American war upon it shall cease. A FREE CITIZEN NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

To the Liditor of The Sun-Sir: As two independent Americans, kindly allow us to congratulate you on the firm stand you are making against the greatest of trusts, and the most injurious organization to the workmen of America. The motto of THE SUN. "It shines for all," was clearly demonstrated to-day, when it exposed to the public the low, unscrupulous work of the printers' worst enemy, Typographical Union No. 6. The "Big Six" has, we believe, met its Waterloo, and THE SUN will receive the thankful prayer of many a man who has been forced for want of work to join the union, and who was also forced to starve whenever the leaders felt ill toward a paper which it controlled. "In union there is strength." This we admit-that is, when the union is fighting for justice, for in justice and truth lie the strength of the union. But a union which is held together by intimidation, and run by a few elever men for their own selfish ends, can not, and never will, benefit the workingman, be he printer, bricklayer or car conductor E. P. M. AND J. A. K.

TUXEDO PARK, Aug. 22.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your very interesting and truthful exposition of the inner workings of Typographical Union No. 6 you failed to mention the Brooklyn Times as a non-union office. Mr. William Culien Bryant, the manager and part owner of said paper, and incidentally secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, some five years ago got tired of the tyranny of the union and has since run an onen office, and has found it to be a success. There are more to come. EX-MEMBER OF No. C.

BROOKLYN, Aug 23, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Your Ar-

f couldence and panic, prosperity and disticle in yesterday's morning Sun about your aster, and meekly acknowledge that no soluill-treatment by the union printers, and the ion of the banking question can be found? Should we not rather endeavor to find a method way you met their extortions and unjust action finally, was very interesting reading. of bank note issue which will be sufe, scientific That you have made many friends by your and for the common weal? While European na have solved the banking question in pendence declaration " and your deflance of the arbitrary, senseless and un-American, accordance with their system of Government. can we not solve it in accordance with repubunmanly rules and orders of Typographical

Union No. 6, and their tools and minions, is lican principles? Or do our national theories The evidence is not clear that the banks are Your paper will be well supported-you need ndeavoring to usurp a valuable prerogative at not fear of the result. We all admire pluck the expense of the business community. The and courage, and especially so on the part of public looks to Congress for protection against ptoneers.

You are fighting the battles of many emall "bank usurpation." There resides the only power which can impose on the banks the duty ployees now ground down by labor unions, of making note issues not primarily for their walking delegates and labor tyrauny. Better trusts and combines than anarchy The banks of our country in all its crises, from the Revolution down to the war with and slavery-for that's what labor unions are

Spain, have always shown a sincere and true I've heard the men of the union talk, and they are a cowed lot-under the dominion of a lot of long-tongued demngogues who love to hear themselves talk, and who make money out of their jaw-wagging. MARK PAUL TRENIVITCH.

the duties and responsibilities which the plan BROOKLYN, Aug. 23. may impose upon them. THEODORS GILMAN. TO THE EDITOR OF THEISUN-Sir: As a reader of your valued paper, permit me to extend my

> hands of your enemy, the "Big Str." I hope every other paper in our city will follow your example. J. W. RITCHIE. NEW YORK, Aug. 23. Clones and Sir Themas Lipton. To THE EDITION OF THE SUR-SIF: The man who is now attracting so much attention in two hemis-pheres may not be unknown personally to many of your North of Ireland readers. Sir Thomas Lipton. rachtsman, philanthropiat, merchant, and seeker after the American cup, is particularly idolized by

congratulations upon your delivery from the

the people of Monaghan county, Ireland. Sir Thomas's parents first saw the light of day in Clones, the same town which Sir John Davies mentions, in 1607, as his having lodged "the second night not far from the Abbey of Clonaya." The maiden name of the mother of the titled sportsman, who follows in Lord Dunraven's footsteps in esking to wrest away the yaching cup, was John ton. Hir Thomas's father and mother belonged to the respectable Protestant farming class, and their son came to the Ciones markets to buy his butter when he first started on his successful career in Glasgow, Sociland, in the provision line. In the churchyard at Clones Sir Thomas Lipton's grandfather is buried, and the one word "Lipton" is out in the stone over the grave. Though the people of Clones may differ, argue and quarrel as to religion and politics, they are all of one accord in hoping that the Shamrock

will show a clean pair of marine heels to the Ameri-The Clones people are very fond of having Americans visit their ancient town and of showing them Lough Erns, that beautiful and picturesque sheet of rish water which washes "an island for every day of the year." They aver that Killarney cannot hold a candle to the pretty, winding, restless take Erns. In Clones one can see an ancient cross in the market effect that Providence has placed us in the Philippines, that we cannot retreat if we would, and that we must do our duty there as one of square. The host of Sun readers who visited thu World's Pair in Chicago will be interested in learn-ing that Mass Edith Robinson, who so ably directed the music in the Irish village was reared across the street from the famous Celtic cross. Herparents conorward. In our history we have never yet dust Bobinson's hotel. This comely young Irish is our giory to have advanced, and whenever maiden is now a Mrs. Sibley and resides in Dublin, "dear, dirty, eld Dublin," on the banks of the Liffey. MERIDEN, CORE., Aug. 28. JOHN T. MAGUIRE.

Sub-Aquatic Baseball.

From the Charlotte Observer Tur Bow is wrong shout the Pacific Cinb being the

only ball team which needs the services of a sub-marine advanturer. If it will send a representative to see a game on the Mountain Island diamond, ha will report that exactly the same thing happens there to a foul ball when hit in the right direction. As their name implies, the Islanders do their twirl-ing on "a body of land surrounded by water," thereby abolishing the necessity of a fence.

ARE CANALS PLAYED OUT?

Letter from the Secretary of the State Committee on Canals.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have followed with interest the discussion in your columns between "D. F. K." and Mr. Alexander R. Smith, Secretary of the State Commerce Commission, and the letter of C. V. R. Ludings ton of Monticello which appears in THE SUR of the 22nd, in reference to the canals of New York State. It is not my purpose here to enter nto any extended argument on the canal question, which will be discussed the report of the committee for which I am secretary. But it seems of some importance that misstatements of fact should not remain uncontradicted, and I wish to correct one error of this kind, and also to emphasize another statement of fact already made by Mr. Alexander R. Smith.

Mr. Ludington makes the positive assertion that "no canals or artificial water-ways have been constructed in this or any other country in the last forty years, while nearly all that were built have been superseded by railroads." In fact, the last forty years have seen the construction of the largest and most important canals ever made ; and it hardly seems necessary to meation the Suez Canal, the St. Mary's Fall Canal, the Amsterdam Canal, the Manchester Canal and the Kiel Canal, all of which have been begun and completed within the period named.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Ludington meant to exclude these ship canals and wished to say that no canals of the type of the Eric Canal had been constructed since 1860. But even thus limited, the statement is far from true. In France, in Belgium and in Germany at least, the past thirty years have seen a large amount of internal canal construction and canal enlargement and a constantly increasing amount of canal transportation.

France has built since the Franco-Prussian war seventy miles of new canals, besides making navigable over 100 miles of rivers and deepening and enlarging existing waterways. The traffic on French canals has increased from 1,800,000,000 ton-miles in 1872 to 4,900,-000,000 ton-miles in 1808; and the total internal water traffic of France has increased from 3,600,000.000 ton-miles in 1872 to 8,400,000,-000 ton-miles in 1896. This shows an increase of about 250 per cent, in fourteen years, while railroad traffic in France has in the same time increased only about 180 per cent.

The little country of Belgium has spent \$50.-000,000 on new construction and improvement of internal canals since 1860; and in ten years from 1888 to 1897, the traffic on internal waterways increased from 1,200,000,000 ton-miles to 1,000,000,000 ton-miles.

In Germany, the reports have just come of the completion of a new canal from Dortmund to the River Ems, which has a lock with a single lift of 60 feet; and the project of a canal from the Rhine to the Vistula is the most important subject of political discussion in Germany to-day. And on this side of the Atlantic, the Cana-

dians are just completing their magnificent fourteen-feet canals down the St. Lawrence; and the United States Government is at work on a canal connecting the Illinois and Mississippl rivers. It would seem that there are some responsi-

ble Governments which consider that canals are not altogether displaced.

The statement of Mr. Smith which I wish to repeat and emphasize is as to the importance of the canal section of New York State when compared with the districts not directly touched by the capals. As was stated, the counties touched by the canals paid, in 1804, 87 per ent. of all the State taxes. In 1898, these counties paid 90 per cent, of the State taxes, and contained 85 per cent, of the population of the State. This statement not only indicates the small proportion of canal taxes which can be placed on non-canal districts, but is also significant of the effects of the canals in developing those parts of the State which they reach.
That improved canals will benefit the cities

slong their route is of course true; but the rural districts also share in the benefits. The Canajoharie Courier was considering only the interests of its own section when it stated the case in a recent number in these words: "By nereasing the business of New York city, it will enhance the value of its property, and consequently that city will be obliged to pay more axes and the country less taxes."

JOHN A. FATRLIE. secretary Committee on Canals of New York State.

Matrimonial Infelicities of Long Ago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In & years old, on file in the State Library at Concord, N. H., I found the following announcements: WHEREAS, my wife has left my bed and board without any sensual provocation, and at sundry times has involved me in debt without my consent, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring

And to this is added a foot note by Samuel. stating: It is with regret I commit the above to print. It s her obstinacy that has compelled me to it. It is upwards of eight years since she left my family and ne an infant child, and has not given them any aid since. Altho' I have often invited her to return to my family she still neglects to do so; and now, after olong a time, if she will return immediately she will be accepted.

Mrs. Roby: MIRA. RODY:
WHEREAS, Joseph Roby, my husband, has conducted himself towards me in a cruel and shameful manner, threatening me to that degree that the fear of death took hold of me; and, whereas, he has

Then comes the complaint and warning of

driven me out of his bed and out of his house, at times frequenting the grog shops, and returning home disguised in liquor, almost destitute of resson, abusing me and using most profane language, I being in a low state of health (caused by undergoing hard islor and harsh treatment) could not en-dure such usage any longer; I therefore left his house, grim looks and cruel treatment sogether ough with an aching heart for my children), and feel happy that I have escaped the paw of the feel sappy that I have escaped the paw or the "tyger" in disguise. He has had the impudence to publish me in print, and insert two falsehoods, which he is now called upon to retract, or he may expect to be published as a liar as openly as he has attempted to defame my character, I hereby eaution all women against forming any connection with him if they would not wish to wear out their lives in serrow, toil and pain, and have their throats cut by him at last MERITABLE ROBY. SULTON, Sept. 30, 1813. The Intriot in those days appears to have

derived quite a large income from advertisements of a similar nature, MERRICE, L. I., Aug. 23, CRABL ES N. KEST,

The New Young Woman In The Moon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR.—No.: "W. J. A.," OF Denver, Col., anxiously inquires concerning the Man in the Moon, and expresses grave apprehension for biasafety. Well, we incline to the opinion than his fears are well arounded, for a most eritiamination of the face of the moon falls to amination of the face of the moon falls to disclose the features of the ones happy-go-lucky old fellow, apparently smiling at the world and the rest of menkind. But in his place appears something more attractive, and our friend should lose no time in coating it up. The old man in the moon has given way to a beautiful young woman, whose buxom face and figure stand out in bold relief. The contour is perfect and one can even distinguish our lady's hair put up in the latest style of the art. My little daughter and I take pleasure in looking at the pleas-aut face quite often. There evidently has been a transformation on the surface of the moon and the peor old man has been turned down and this beaus tiful maiden has taken his place; an indication no doubt of the supremacy of the new woman. BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 22.

Philadelphia's Mild Bickey. From the Philadelphia Inquir The sarwaparilla rickey was discovered by the head

bartender of a well-known cafe in the central part of the city. The sarsayant the city. The sarsaparilla rickey consists of cracked ice, a bottle, or as much as a tall, thin glass will hold of ordinary sarsaparills and the juice of one half of a lime. The ice is put into a glass first, then the sarsaparilia, and lastly the lime juice. The combination of aweetness in the sarsaparilia and sourcess in the lime, coupled with the sarsaparilla's well-known flavor, forms a drink both delisions on

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